



January 2018

18-01

The next meeting of the London Chapter will be on *Thursday September 12th, 2019* at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology beginning at 7:30 PM. The speaker will be: **Dr. Charles Orser** (Timmins Martelle Heritage Consultants) who will speak on: ***Looking for Witches in Lancashire, England.*** The trial of the “Pendle Hill witches” in 1612 is arguably the most famous case of witchcraft in England. Its orbit even included the King of England, and today almost everyone in the UK has heard about it. But where did the witches live and what might archaeology tell us about them? Two seasons of excavation have revealed intriguing clues, though many mysteries remain.

Our October 10th speaker will be Dr. El Molto (Professor Emeritus, Anthropology UWO) and our November 14th speaker will be Dr. Jay Stock (Professor, Anthropology, UWO). We do not have titles as of yet, but they will involve archaeology in exotic locales!

Speaker's Night is held the 2nd Thursday of each month (January to April and September to December) at the Museum of Ontario Archaeology, 1600 Attawandaron Road, near the corner of Wonderland & Fanshawe Park Road, in the northwest part of the city. The meeting starts at 7:30 pm. Doors open at 7:00 PM and as usual there will be free juice and cookies!

Chapter Executive (2019)

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ANNUAL RATES

Student	\$15.00
Individual	\$18.00
Institutional	\$21.00
Subscriber	\$20.00

The North Kent Wind 1 Project, Chatham & Dover Townships, Chatham-Kent, Ontario

Lafe Meicenheimer

In 2015, Golder Associates conducted Stage 1 and Stage 2 Archaeological Assessments for North Kent Wind 1 GP Inc. The North Kent Wind 1 Project Study Area encompassed approximately 12,289 hectares of public and private lands situated in Chatham-Kent north of the City of Chatham in the former Townships of Chatham and Dover (Figure 1). Land use within the Study Area is primarily devoted to agricultural purposes. Additionally, some lots have been severed to include non-farm residential uses.

The majority of the Stage 2 Assessment consisted of pedestrian survey, with a smaller amount of test pit survey. In addition, all municipal Right of Ways within the Study Area were visually surveyed and test pitted as appropriate. Prior to the Stage 2 survey, the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database identified 2 pre-contact Indigenous sites within 1 km of the Study Area, both reported in the 1970s. The Stage 2 resulted in the identification of 58 archaeological locations (Figure 2), including 26 pre-contact Indigenous locations, 25 post-contact Euro-Canadian locations, and 7 multi-component pre-contact/historic locations. A total of 25 archaeological locations were recommended for Stage 3 assessment.

Post-Contact Occupations

Dates for historic Euro-Canadian locations were inferred mostly from ceramic tableware assemblages, but also from container glass and other diagnostic artifacts, such as nails (Figure 3). The vast majority of the historical locations identified during the North Kent Wind 1 Project consisted of artifacts dating from the late 19th Century into the 20th Century. However, two locations dated from the mid- to late-19th century; Location 9 (AcHn-49) and Location 16 (AcHn-51).

AcHn-49 (Figure 4) was a scatter of 749 historic artifacts measuring approximately 133 m north-south by 115 m east-west, while AcHn-51 (Figure 5) was a scatter of 407 artifacts measuring approximately 165 m north-south by 116 m east-west. Both of these locations also contained a few pre-contact Indigenous artifacts; an indeterminate corner-notched projectile point fragment and single piece of lithic debitage from AcHn-49, and one scraper, a core, and five pieces of lithic debitage from AcHn-49.

Distribution of the historic locations within the study area appears mostly in two clusters in the southern and central portions, though there are a few sites outlying these clusters (Figure 6). Information from the 1880 *Illustrated Historical Atlas of Kent County* indicate that not many of the properties that contained historic sites had owners listed at the time; however, this list is not necessarily an accurate representation of ownership, as these maps reflect subscription to the atlas and not every landowner. Later dating of the majority of the historic sites may also explain this disconnect.

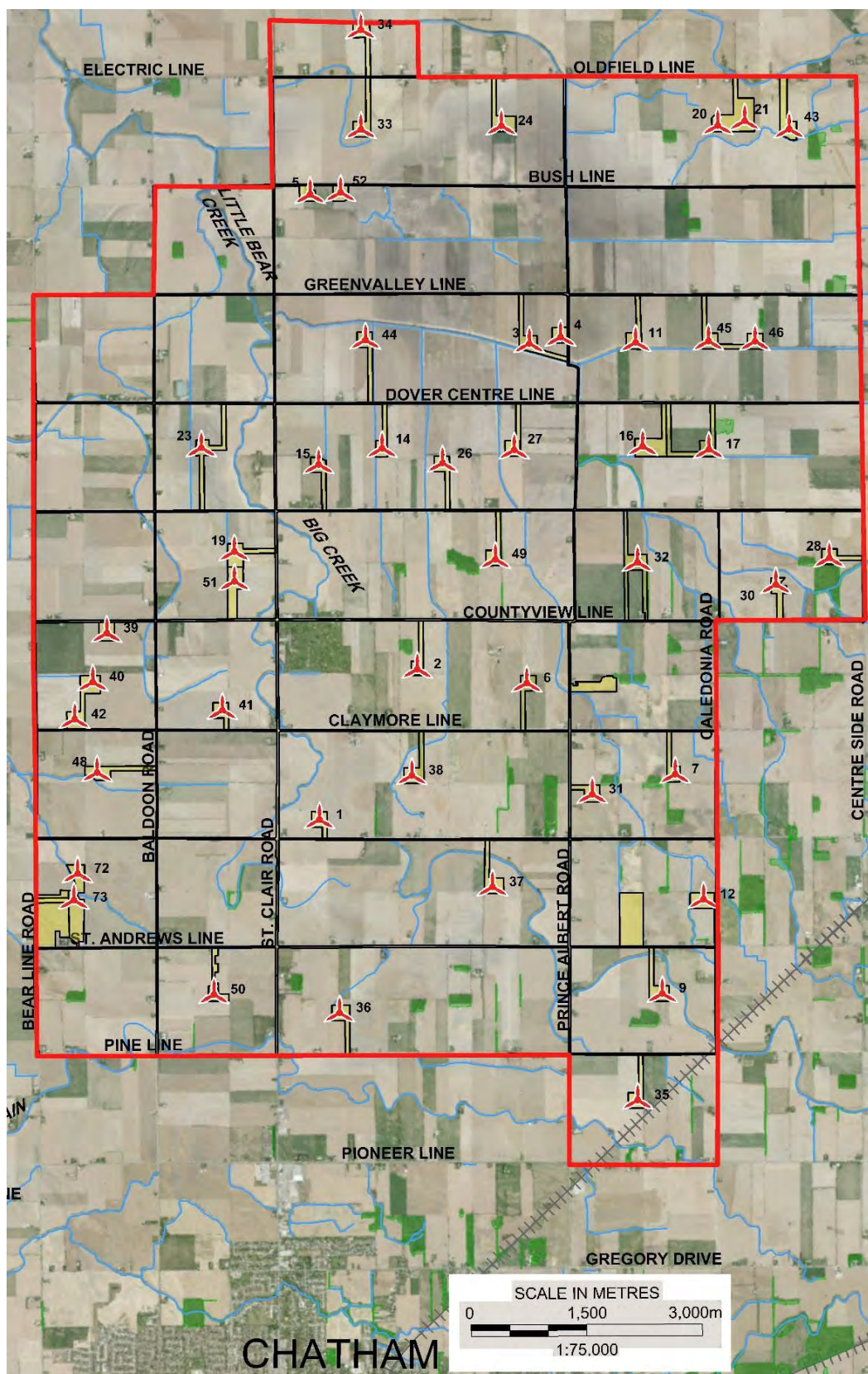


Figure 1: North Kent Wind 1 Study Area.

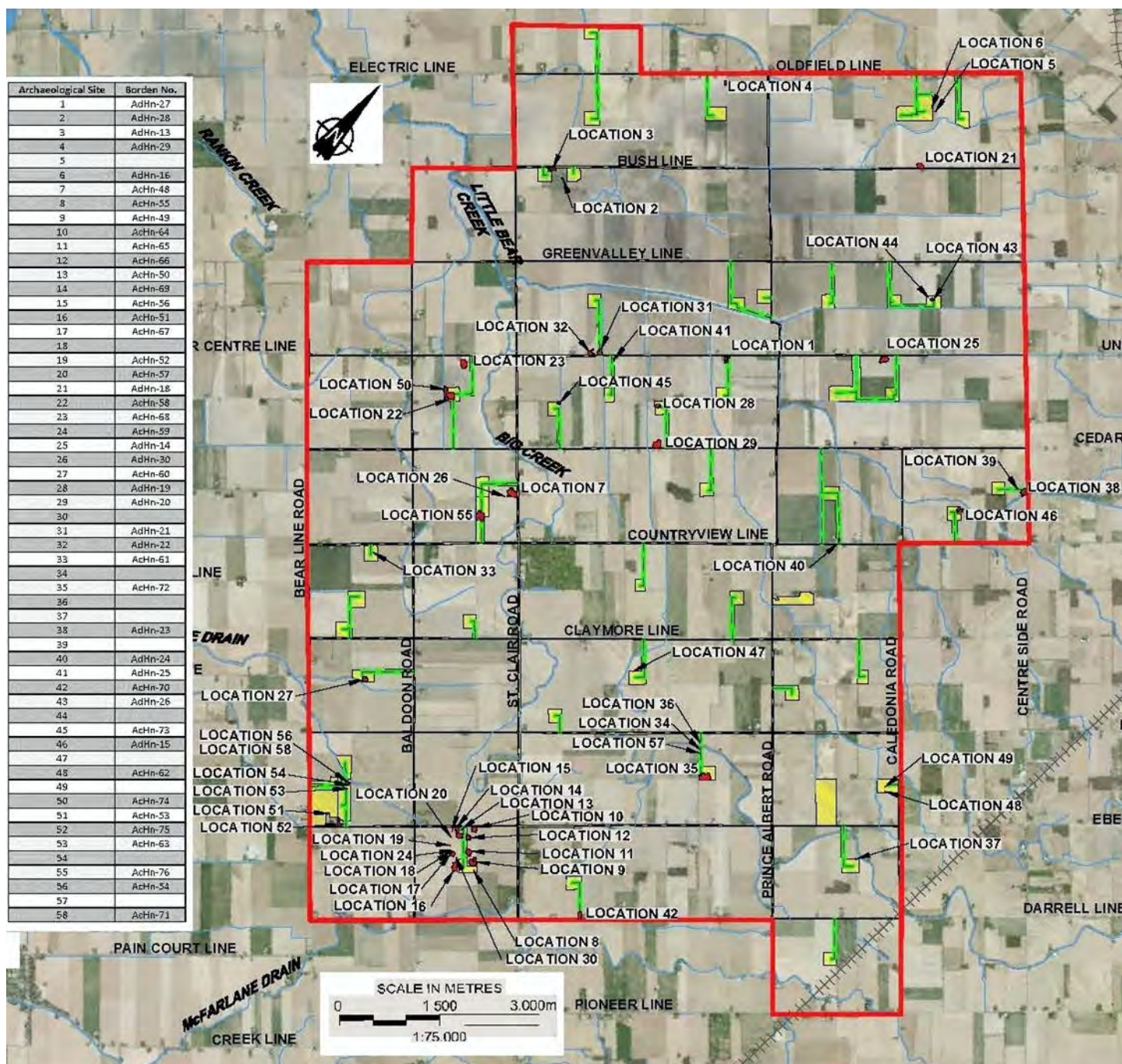


Figure 2: Archaeological Locations Discovered during the NKW1 Project.

Pre-Contact Locations

Despite the discovery of a large number of pre-contact Indigenous locations, all but two of them were isolated finds or produced scant artifacts; in fact, only 102 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts were recovered from the 33 locations producing pre-contact material in the North Kent Wind 1 Stage 2 (Figure 7). Artifacts recovered include 13 projectile points, two scrapers, five bifaces, one groundstone adze, 80 pieces of lithic debitage, and one piece of fire-cracked rock. Of the 33

locations with a pre-contact Indigenous component, 31 of them produced 3 or fewer artifacts, including 24 isolated finds, two locations with two artifacts, and four locations with three artifacts. The remaining three pre-contact locations produced seven, eight, and 47 artifacts respectively.



Figure 3: Representative Sample of Post-Contact Euro-Canadian Material from the MKW1 Project.

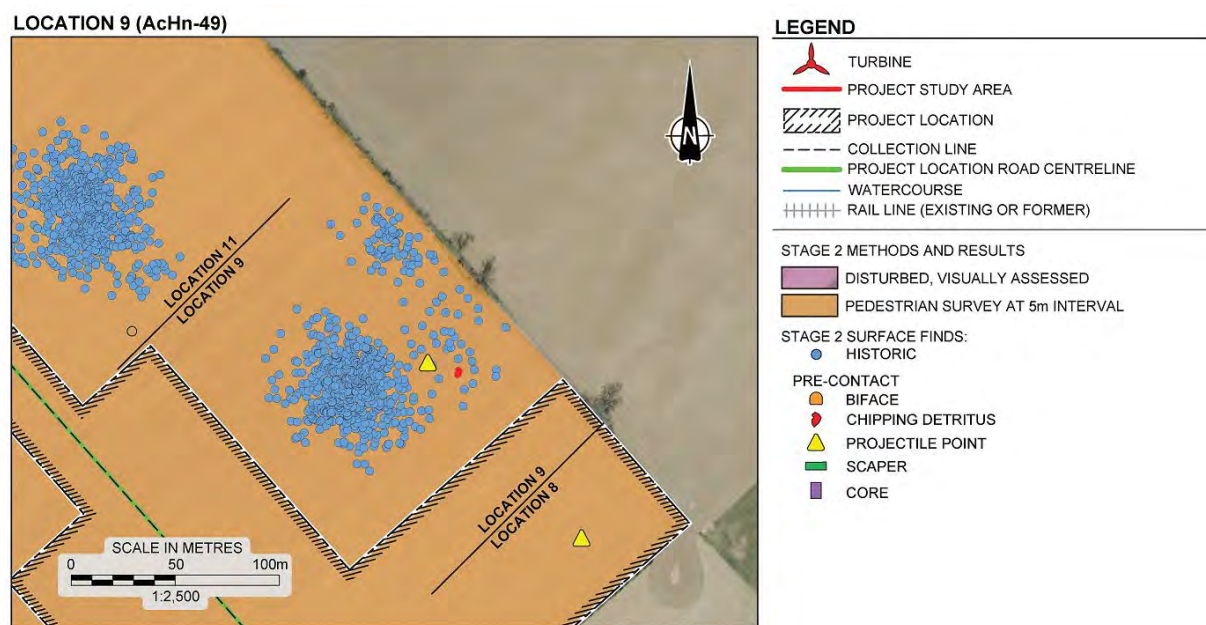


Figure 4: Location 9 (AcHn-49).

The largest site, Location 46 (AdHn-15; Figure 8), consisted of one scaper, two biface fragments, one fire cracked rock, and 44 pieces of lithic debitage across an area measuring approximately 87 metres north-south by 53 metres east-west. It is located along the east-central edge of the Study Area between two small tributaries of Little Bear Creek.

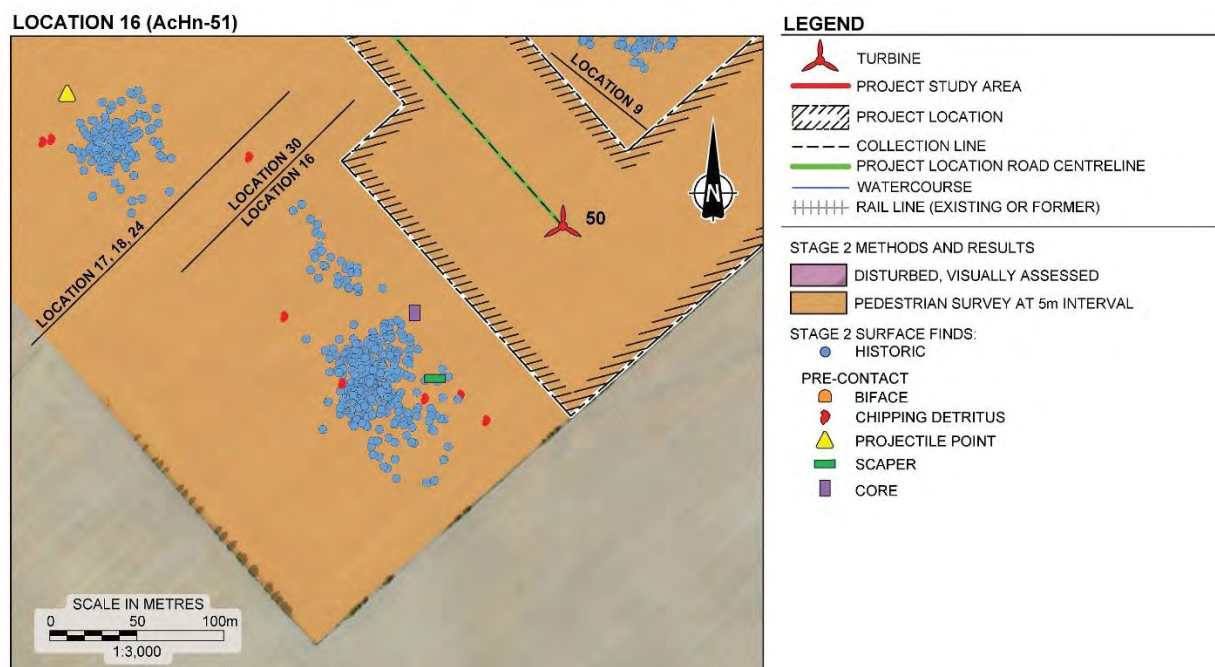


Figure 5: Location 16 (AcHn-51).

Projectile Points

In spite of the high number of isolated finds and very small scatters, the North Kent Wind 1 Project recovered a total of 13 projectile points, ranging from Late Archaic to Late Woodland (Figure 9).

Late Archaic projectile points included 3 Crawford Knoll points and one Hind point. Two of the Crawford Knoll points were manufactured from Lockport chert and the other from Kettle Point chert, while the Hind point was manufactured from an indeterminate chert type.

A total of three Early Woodland projectile points were recovered, including one Meadowood point of Onondaga chert and one Adena point of Selkirk chert. The final Early Woodland projectile point fit most characteristically into the Early Woodland Stemmed Cluster, which includes Adena, Robbins, Cresap, and Kramer type points (ca. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 200) (Justice 1987:184-196). This item was manufactured from a grey and cream banded chert unusual for Ontario. Ontario chert expert William Fox was consulted and gave the opinion that this chert was most similar to Boggs or Lower Mercer chert from the Pennsylvania/Ohio area.

Three Middle Woodland projectile points were recovered during the North Kent Wind 1 Stage 2, including one Jack's Reef point, one Saugeen point, and one point from the Lowe Cluster (A.D. 150 – 600) (Justice 1987:211-213). Both the Jack's Reef and the Saugeen points were manufactured from Onondaga chert, while the Lowe Cluster point was manufactured from Upper Mercer chert. Upper Mercer chert is a high-quality raw material from the Upper Mercer Limestone member of the Pottsville Group within the Pennsylvanian System found in eastern Ohio (DeRegnaucourt and Georgiady 1998:80).

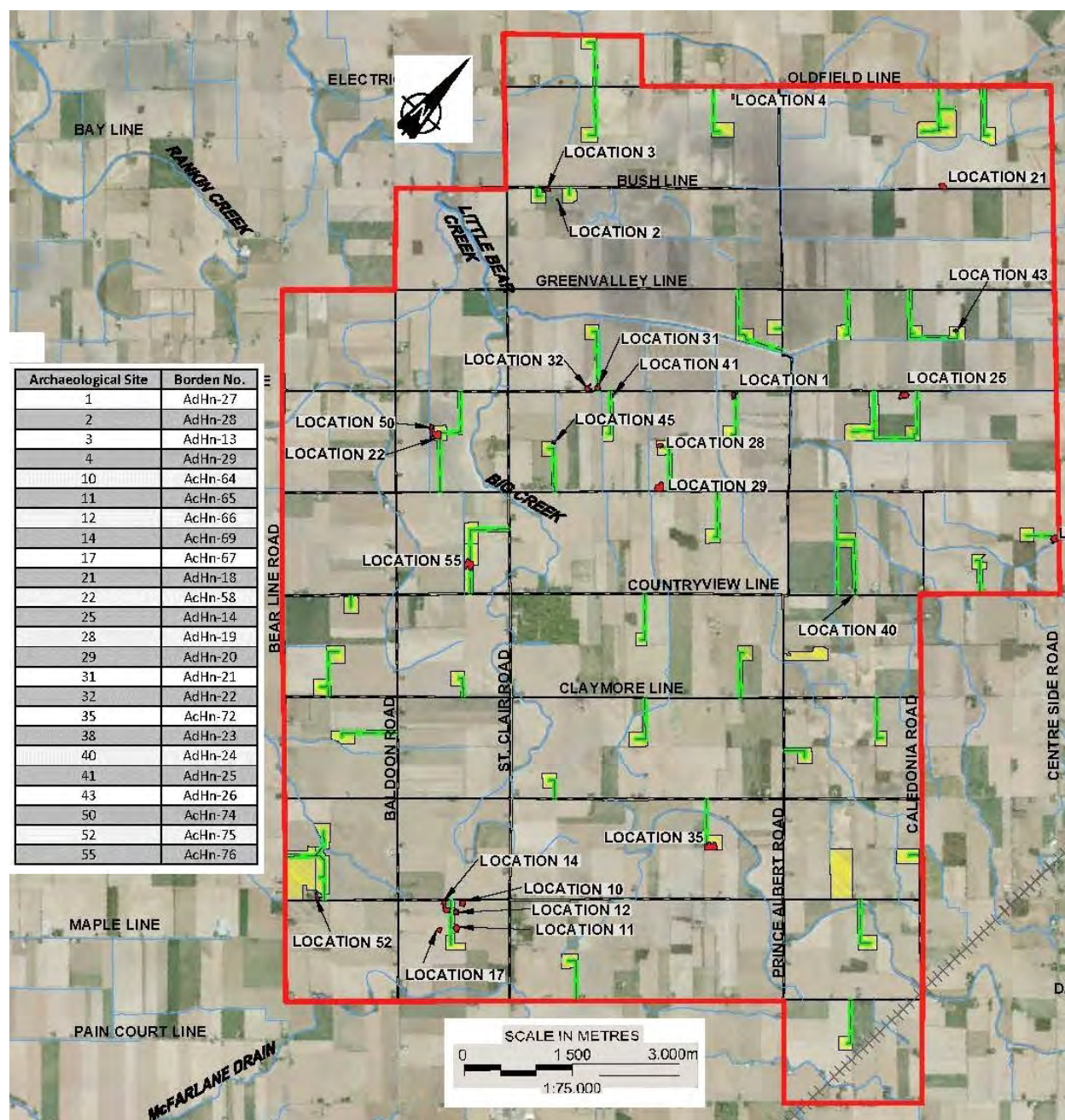


Figure 6: Historical Euro-Canadian Locations Discovered during the NKW1 Project.

Late Woodland projectile points recovered during the North Kent Wind 1 project included two Daniels Triangular points; one manufactured from Kettle Point chert and the other from Lockport chert.

One final projectile point fragment was recovered during the Stage 2, which was an indeterminate corner-notched point of Kettle Point chert. It features a broken basal edge and is missing one corner of its tang, with a lenticular cross section, shallow corner notches and a straight basal edge.

Figure 7: Pre-Contact Indigenous Locations Discovered during the NKW1 Project.

Other Tools

Other lithic tools recovered during the North Kent Wind 1 Stage 2 included five bifaces and two scrapers, as well as a groundstone adze (Figure 10). Bifaces were classified using Jackie Fisher's typology from the Adder Orchard Site (Fisher 1997:25-29), which divides bifaces into Stages 1 through 4, taking into account characteristics such as number and size of flakes removed, length and depth of flake scars, cross-section, length-width ratio, and edge configuration. Two of the bifaces were classified as Stage 2 bifaces, which are still relatively thick compared to their width. Stage 2 bifaces have more lateral flake removals crossing over half the biface width with more

numerous and smaller thinning flakes, producing an edge that is still irregular, but less jagged than a Stage 1 biface (Fisher 1997). The other three biface fragments were too small to be classified. Chert types represented included Onondaga, Selkirk, and Kettle Point.

LOCATION 46 (AdHn-15)

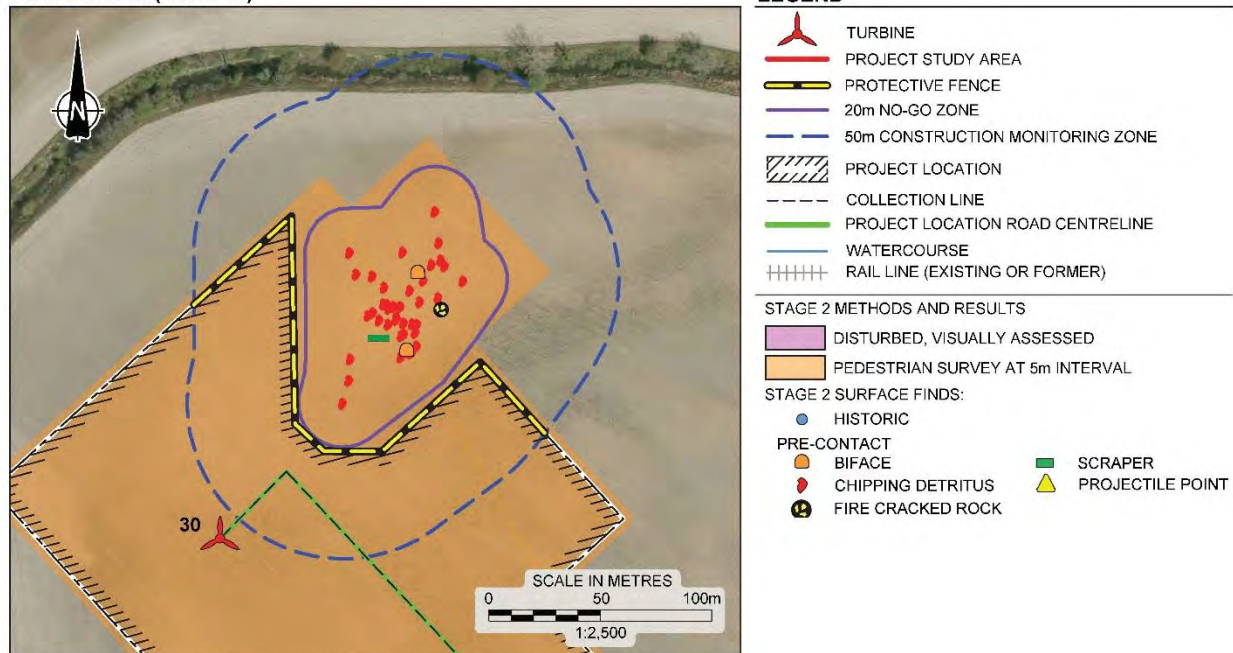


Figure 8: Location 46 (AdHn-15).



Figure 9: Projectile Points from the NKW1 Project.



Figure 10: Groundstone Adze.

The two scrapers included a complete end and side scraper of Onondaga chert and an end scraper of Selkirk chert.

The groundstone adze recovered (Figure 10) was manufactured from gabbro and is nearly intact, save for one plough ding on one of its surfaces. It has a plano-convex profile and measures 144 mm long, 53 mm wide at its widest part, and has a maximum thickness of 37.5 mm.

Lithic Materials

One hundred of the 102 pre-contact Indigenous artifacts recovered from the North Kent Wind 1 Stage 2 were chert artifacts, including projectile points, scrapers, bifaces, and lithic debitage. The vast majority, 90%, of the materials recovered were Ontario cherts, including Onondaga, Selkirk, Lockport, and Fossil Hill (Table 1). The other 10% of the cherts found included so-called ‘exotic’ materials, such as Upper Mercer, Zaleski, and Boggs/Lower Mercer cherts, as well as a handful of

artifacts of indeterminate chert. As discussed previously, Upper Mercer chert outcrops in eastern Ohio, while Boggs/Lower Mercer outcrops in the Pennsylvania/Ohio area. Zaleski chert is a high quality, glossy jet-black chert, with little to no fossils or inclusions, which outcrops from the Vinton County area of south-central Ohio (Converse 1994:180).

Table 1: Chert types represented in the NKW1 Project.

Chert Type	#	%
Onondaga	60	60%
Selkirk	13	13%
Kettle Point	13	13%
Lockport	3	3%
Fossil Hill	1	1%
Upper Mercer (E. OH)	1	1%
Zaleski (S. Central OH)	1	1%
Boggs/Lower Mercer (PA area)	1	1%
Indeterminate	7	7%
TOTAL	100	100%

Spatial Distribution of Sites

The locations bearing pre-contact Indigenous material were fairly widespread throughout the Study Area (Figure 7). Interestingly, three fields in the southwest corner of the Study Area contain a large number of pre-contact locations, including Turbines 72/73, which produced 5 pre-contact locations, Turbine 50, which produced 8 pre-contact locations, and Turbine 37, which produced 3 pre-contact locations. These groups of sites lie approximately 6.5 km northwest of Thames River in Chatham, situated around a network of small tributaries.

Turbines 72/73's pre-contact locations included a Late Archaic Crawford Knoll projectile point, Early Woodland Adena point, the Early Woodland stemmed point of Boggs/Lower Mercer chert, two bifaces, and seven pieces of lithic debitage.

Turbine 50 was the single most productive turbine location of the entire project, producing 15 locations all together. Material from the 8 pre-contact Indigenous locations included the groundstone adze, Late Archaic Crawford Knoll and Hind projectile points, the Middle Woodland Lowe Cluster point of Upper Mercer chert, one Late Woodland Daniels Triangular point, one indeterminate corner-notched projectile point fragment, one scraper, one core, and ten pieces of lithic debitage.

Finally, Turbine 37's three pre-contact locations produced five pieces of lithic debitage.

Conclusion

Even though the North Kent Wind 1 project only represents a patchwork survey, it was still able to contribute significantly to the archaeological record of northern Chatham-Kent. By no means do large windfarm projects like this one cover every bit of land in the areas in which they fall. In fact, the large number of windfarms in the recent past saw the evolution of archaeological surveys from surveying full fields to just surveying wind farm infrastructure footprints, resulting in an even smaller patchwork of land subject to archaeological survey. Regardless of this shift, these projects do survey a considerable amount of land over large areas, and have added countless sites to the archaeological record, giving archaeologists a slightly clearer picture of areas like Chatham-Kent.

Acknowledgments: Sincere thanks to those who worked on this project at Golder Associates: Project Manager: Brad Drouin; Field Directors: Allison Nott, Rhiannon Fisher; Field Technicians: Jess Figura, Pete Henderson, Rebecca Parry, Connor Schmid, Matt Severn, Jordie Steinmann, and Pete Wronowiecki.; Artifact Analysis: Heather Tulluch, Helen Moore, and Mike Teal; Report Production: Shannen Stronge and Liz Yildiz.

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Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport

2015 Sites within a One Kilometre Radius of the Project Area Provided from the Ontario Archaeological Sites Database, April 2, 2015.

The Ontario Archaeological Society Inc.

Chapter financial report

Year to Date: December 31st 2018

Chapter

London Chapter

Income and Expenses		
	2018	2017
BANK BALANCE - START OF YEAR	10,990.08	11,480.79
PLUS - CASH RECEIPTS		
Membership Income		
Member Dues	606.46	309.53
OAS Dues collected	1,005.00	795.00
Publication Sales		
19th Century Notes	0.00	0.00
Book Sales	0.00	381.00
CD/DVD Sales	300.66	199.00
Miscellaneous Revenue - Other	0.00	
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,912.12	1,684.53
LESS - CASH PAYMENTS		
Operations		
Bank Charges	73.59	0.00
Cookies/Juice	30.69	17.81
Kewa Mailing	191.95	0.00
Kewa Printing	230.23	148.12
OAS Dues Paid	0.00	0.00
Postage, Mailing Service	0.00	0.00
Rent, Parking, Utilities	460.00	400.00
Speaker Dinner	182.72	0.00
Other Costs	23.71	207.33
Publications Costs		
CD/DVD Materials	0.00	0.00
Pubs Mailing - books	0.00	129.73
Pubs mailing - CD/DVD	344.93	1,000.00
Lake Whittaker Research	0.00	272.25
Other Costs Publications	460.87	0.00
TOTAL PAYMENTS	1,978.69	2,175.24
BANK BALANCE - YEAR TO DATE/ END OF YEAR	10,923.51	10,990.08
Other Assets		
2017 deposit for the 2018 Symposium in Chatham	1,000.00	
Back issues of Occasional Publications		